



KEYWORDS

JOURNAL FOR THE COMMODORE USERS GROUP OF ST. LOUIS

Volume 25 Issue 12

December, 2002

November Meeting Notes

Meeting opened on November 13, 2002 at 7:00 PM with all members present. This is a trend we hope will continue into the next year.

Joe McDevitt dug deep into the library and came up with some interesting demo disks among which was the Mona Wink. Remember this.



You won't believe how many shots it took with the digital camera to capture the wink.

Understanding Commodore Terms

Jason Whitener CUGSL

Recently while attending the Commodore Expo in Chicago, it occurred to me that there is a discrepancy in understanding of different Commodore terminology between the North American and European Commodore markets. Most of the differences I attribute to a different level of understanding of the machine and of a different familiarity with pro-

grams that were available in different areas.

Most notable is a discrepancy in understanding of the phrase Sid music. In North America, most peoples forays into SID music were with Craig Chamberlain's Sid Player program from the All about the Commodore book by Compute Books, and then later by the Stereo Sid Player from Mark Dickenson. Although there were other computer music software packages, such as Music Shop, Musicalc, and others, the Sidplayer program was most prevalent in North America. I feel this was primarily due to Q-Links influence in the market in the 80s. This program, if you're not familiar with it (which I find hard to believe), originally allowed programming on music and words files, and then later with the advent of the Stereo Sid Player, animation files, stereo files, and others. Most music pieces were straight conversions from sheet music, or conversions of pop, rock or folk songs. The music is fun, but is fairly simple in its production, and was readily accessible to the average computer user. It was a straightforward program, but didn't allow much access to more advanced sid capabilities. Q-Link amassed a large collection over time and generally most North Americans relied on this format for all their programming or listening pleasures.

In Europe, however, the sid player didnt make quite as much of an impact. Although you can find some stuff that is done in Sid Player overseas, by and large most of the music that is programmed is done on individually coded music processing programs, sometimes called trackers. A popular older example of this type of tracker is JCH Editor, and a newer example would be the editor by Steve Judd. These are programs that take full advantage of all the stated and unstated features of the sid chip.

They can have many different functions including digitized sample integration, multiple speed music, etc. and are focused primarily on users that have a background in programming or dealing with the machine at the m/l or assembly level. Most trackers are just blank templates where you build your instruments (via a modified m/l type of code entry), build a track (template) for the instruments with various beats/sounds, and then integrate the tracks to make a song. After the instruments are built, it is a relatively easy process to put together a basic music file, then over time different ideas can be added or subtracted to make the music more enjoyable.

I realize this is a basic explanation of the differences in understanding of terminology between cultures, but this information has been gleaned from different conversations I've been in as well as observations I've made on the internet, and on BBS in the 80s and 90s. We in the Americas tend to be more productivity based (i.e. using software, but few design it). Whereas Europeans have a more industrious approach (i.e. if a program doesn't exist that does what I want, I'll write one that does.) Please note that this is not an all-inclusive article. I realize there are many aspects between the different cultures that have not been taken into account, but I felt it would be interesting to review a few cultural differences that we come in contact with more and more, now that the Internet has come into daily use. Please let me know if you found this article interesting and if you have any questions about what I've typed here. <jasonwhitener@hotmail.com>

Information

Hey everyone!

Since I got my cable modem connection, I've been trying to get my Windows 2000 Professional box to serve up a PPP connection to The Wave. JOS could connect to it with no problem, provided I did the RAS connection manually (see below), but Windows 2000 Pro didn't like the way The Wave was trying to connect.

Finally, someone solved a similar problem trying to connect their Linux-based Agenda PDA to Windows 2000 Pro. The solution works for The Wave as well!

Finally, my Commodore can surf the web through my cable modem, although only at 115,200bps. It's still fast. Most pages download at over 10,000 bytes/sec.

Here's how I did it:

Connecting The Wave to a Windows 2000 Professional server over a null modem

1. Go to Start-Programs-Accessories-Communications-Network and Dialup Connections. If you have an "Incoming Connections" icon, make a note of your settings (reproduce them later) and delete it.

2. Go to Start-Settings-Control Panel-Phone and Modem Options-Modems. If you have a "Communications cable between two computers" for the port you wish to use, delete it.

3. Go to the \WINNT\INF directory. Make a backup copy of mdmhayes.inf in a safe place...just in case.

4. Edit mdmhayes.inf. Find the section labelled "[M2700Reg] ; Null-modem". Under here is a bunch of accept & response strings. Above the first "response" entry, add the following line: HKR, Responses, "~", 1, 08, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00 ;ppp direct

Save the file and exit. Or, download an already modified mdmhayes.inf from

<http://www.onkelinx.com/agenda/ppp.html>

5. Delete mdmhayes.pnf. This is a compiled version of the .inf file which the system will rebuild for us later.

6. Reboot.

7. Go to Start-Settings-Control Panel-Phone and Modem Options-Modems again. Choose "Add...", and tell Windows not to detect your modem. Under "[Standard Modem Types]", choose "Communications cable between two computers". Choose the port that your null modem cable is connected to and the speed you wish to use. In most cases, you can use the maximum speed of 115,200bps.

8. Go to Start-Programs-Accessories-Communications-Network and Dialup Connections-"Make New Connection". Choose "Connect directly to another computer", and then "Host". Choose the direct connection you just created. It doesn't matter what users you give access unless you later tell Windows to do authentication on this connection.

9. Your PC will now detect another computer trying to initiate a PPP connection by sending the "~" character, instead of looking for the "CLIENTCLIENT" pattern used by RAS.

10. Set up The Wave for a CHAP connection

over a null modem cable (you do have one of those connecting your Swiftlink/T232 to your PC, right?). Use whatever you'd like for the username and password. Windows 2000 Professional won't check them anyway by default. BTW, sometimes it takes 2-3 tries to get a connection. I'm not entirely sure why that is.

Why is this funny business necessary?

Supposedly, Windows 2000 Server comes out of the box ready to act as a PPP server, but Windows 2000 Professional does not. Why not? Well, if you could just install Windows 2000 Professional and run a server, you wouldn't need to buy Windows 2000 Server, would you? Windows 2000 does, however, come with Remote Access Services (RAS), allowing for things like Internet Connection Sharing (ICS), Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), Network Address Translation (NAT), and a bunch of other three-letter acronyms (TLAs). Internet connections are shared by running a PPP session over RAS, but the session has to be identified as a RAS session before Windows 2000 Professional will give it the time of day: the client sends the string "CLIENTCLIENT", and the server responds with

"CLIENTSERVER". Then, it waits for the client to start negotiating a PPP session. The line added to mdmhayes.inf above tricks the RAS system into believing a RAS connection starts with a tilde (~). Coincidentally, so does a PPP session. Windows thinks it has a RAS connection and the client is trying to connect, so it starts its end of the connection.

For further information/my sources:

<http://www.onkelinx.com/agenda/ppp.html>

<http://lists.agendacomputing.com/pipermail/agenda-user/2001-March/006471.htm>

<http://dencity.com/babamarta/agenda/w2k/PPPw2k.htm>

Dave Ross / Dr. Watson

"Yesterday's technology today...for a better tomorrow!"

watson@enteract.com

<http://www.enteract.com/~watson>

REMEMBER THIS AT CHRISTMAS TIME

According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, while both male and female reindeer grow antlers in the summer each year, male reindeer drop their antlers at the beginning of winter, usually late November to mid-December. Female reindeer retain their antlers till after they give birth in the spring.

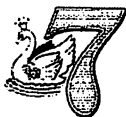
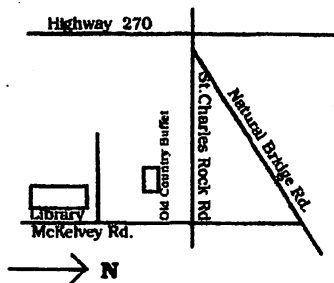
Therefore, according to EVERY historical rendition depicting Santa's reindeer, EVERY single one of them, from Donner to Blitzen, had to be a girl.

We should've known. ONLY women would be able to drag a fat-ass man in a red velvet suit all around the world in one night and not get lost.

(This is not necessarily the opinion of the Keywords Staff.)

December Party

Saturday December 7, 2002 the members of CUGSL will meet at 11:30 AM at the Old Country Buffet for our annual holiday gathering. It is located in the DePaul Shopping center at the corner of St. Charles Rock Rd and McKelvey RD. (Just North of the Bridgeton Trails Library). Each paid up member may bring one guest. These two meals will be paid for by CUGSL. Any other guests the charge will be \$7.00.



**The Commodore Users
Group of St. Louis**

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Is it time to renew?

If your address label
shows the current month and year
your membership expires
this month.

*Happy
Holidays*



PARTY

December 7 - 11:30 AM
Old Country Buffet

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